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## WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

- 1. A three-dimensional visual inspection apparatus of semiconductor packages comprising:
  - a lighting means(16) that is located over the package element(18) to be inspected and lightens the element;
  - a prism(14) that is located over said lighting means(16) and splits the light from the package element(18) into two different optical paths;
  - a camera(12) that is located over said prism(14) and reads the stereo images obtained through said prism(14); and
  - an image processing system(10) that manipulates the stereo image signals read by said camera(12) and carries out three-dimensional visual inspection.
- 2. A three-dimensional visual inspection apparatus of semiconductor packages as claimed in claim 1, wherein said prism(14) is made of a transparent material, such as a glass or a crystal, and has a trigonal shape being able to get stereo images.
- 3. A three-dimensional visual inspection apparatus
  of semiconductor packages as claimed in claim 1,

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wherein said lighting means (16) is an LED lighting.

- 4. A three-dimensional visual inspection apparatus of semiconductor packages as claimed in claim 1, wherein said lighting means(16) is a ring-type LED in case that said package element(18) is a BGA package.
- 5. A three-dimensional visual inspection method of semiconductor packages comprising the steps of:
  - performing a camera calibration(S100) to obtain the intrinsic parameters of a camera(12) and a prism(14) by using an object of which the exact three-dimensional information is known;
  - reading(S102) the stereo image that is obtained by inducing the light on a package element(18) and transmitting the light through said prism(14), which splits the light from said package element(18) into two different optical paths, and mapping a spatial point into two different points on an image plane(20) thereby;
  - extracting(S104) the characteristic points, which are corresponding to each other, from said two images;
  - calculating(S106) the disparity between two points; extracting(S108) the distances to the corresponding

points and three-dimensional coordinates from the result of said calculating step(S106);

presuming(S110) a spatial plane using the threedimensional information extracted through said extracting step(S108); and

performing(S112) a planarity inspection, which is a three-dimensional inspection, by analyzing the relative distribution of the characteristic points to said spatial plane.

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- 6. A three-dimensional visual inspection method of semiconductor packages as claimed in claim 5, wherein the characteristic points on the image in said extracting step(S104) are vertexes of spherical-shaped balls in case that said package is a BGA package.
- 7. A three-dimensional visual inspection method of semiconductor packages as claimed in claim 5,
- wherein the characteristic points on the image in said extracting step(S104) are edges at the ends of the legs in case that said package is an SOP package.
- 8. A three-dimensional visual inspection method of semiconductor packages as claimed in claim 5,

wherein the three-dimensional distance in said extracting step(S108) is calculated by the following equation:

[Equation 3]

$$\frac{1}{d} = \frac{k_1}{Z_P} + k_2$$

where,

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$$k_1 = k_2 \bullet t_Z$$
,  $k_2 = \frac{1}{2 \bullet \alpha_u \bullet \tan \delta}$ ,  $\alpha_u = \frac{f}{c_x}$ 

d : disparity calculated on the image, [pixel],

ZP : distance to the characteristic point, [mm],

k1, k2 : intrinsic parameters of the camera(12),

tZ : distance from the image plane(20) to the prism(14), [mm],

 $\delta$ : internal angle of the prism(14), [radian],

f : focal length of the camera lens(22), [mm],

cx: length of an image sensor cell along with X-axis, [mm].

9. A three-dimensional visual inspection method of semiconductor packages as claimed in claim 5,

wherein the planar equation in the presuming step(S110) is calculated by the following equation:

[Equation 4]

$$a \bullet x + b \bullet y + c \bullet z = d$$

where a, b, c, and d are coefficients of the planar equation extracted.

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